

EMANCIPATION IN ENGLAND.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT IN BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a great meeting of Trades' Unionists, in London, Mr. Bright recently made a powerful speech in behalf of the North and of Negro Emancipation. He regarded the question as not a mere question of the freedom or slavery of four millions, but of the present and future fate of the whole continent with its teeming multitudes. "It is a question for these myriads of freedom or slavery, education or ignorance, light or darkness, Christian morality, ever widening and all blessing in its influence, or an overshadowing and all blasting guilt." He drew a contrast between the privileged classes and their sympathies, in England, and the people and their slaves, in that great struggle. He appealed to the working classes in behalf of the freedom of labor and the rights of man against chattelism. He referred to the Confederate Loan and the fitting out of the *Alabama*.

"But, at this moment, such of you as read the city articles of the daily papers have seen that a loan has been contracted for, in the city, to the amount of \$3,000,000, sterling, on behalf of the Southern Confederacy. (Cries of 'Shame, shame!') It is not brought into market by any firm with an English name. (Cheers.) But I am sorry to be obliged to tell you that it is to be taken up in large portions of that loan. (Hear, hear.) Now, one of the great objects of this is to pay in this country for vessels—*Alabamas*—that are being built, from which it is hoped that so much irritation will arise in the midst of the Northern States, that even England should be dragged into a war, and compelled to take sides with the Southern Confederacy. (Cheers.)

The South is naturally and always hostile to England, because England was always hostile to slavery. (Loud cheers.) The great hope of the insurrection has been, from the beginning, that Englishmen would not have fortitude to bear the calamities which it brought upon us, and that by some trick or by some accident we might be brought into war with us. (Hear, hear.) Well, I should like to hope this question is so plain that few Englishmen can misunderstand it; and least of all do I expect that the six millions of men in the United Kingdom, who are not enfranchised—(cheers)—least of all, I do I expect that they can longer have any doubt upon this question. Their instincts are always, in the main, right (hear, hear)—and if they get the facts, and then the information, and then the truth, they will be right in the right scale. (I wish I could say what would be satisfactory to myself and to some others. (Hear, hear.) There may be men, it is said there are men, sitting among your legislators who will build and equip corsair ships to prey upon the commerce of a friendly power, who will disregard the laws and the honor of their country, who will transact on the proclamation of their independence, a felony and infamy to the statutes of their own land. I speak not to those men. (Hear, hear.) I leave them to their consciences in that hour, which cometh to us all, when conscience speaks, and the soul is no longer deaf to her voice—I speak to you, the working classes of this great city, representing, as you do here, tonight, the feelings and interests of millions who cannot hear my voice. (Cheers.) I ask you to be true, you workers and slaves! Dynasties may fall, aristocracies may perish, fondness and privilege will vanish into the dim past; but you and your children, and your children's children, will remain, and from you the English people will be continued to succeeding generations. (Cheers.) You wish for freedom here. (Hear, hear.) You strive for it in your land. (Prolonged cheering.) You speak of a fellowship and of fellowship to the worst foes of freedom, that the world has ever seen; and do not I beseech you, bring down a curse upon your own ears, which no after penitence can ever lift from it. (Cheers.) You will not do this? (Clouds of "No, no.") I have faith in you. (Hear, hear.) Imperial history will tell that when your statesmen were of a coldly cynical, cold, and cynical, and callous, and unfeeling, and ungenerous sort, that should have instigated and defended, wistfully to betray, the fate of a continent and its vast populations being in peril, you clung to freedom with an unabating, truth-trusting that God in His mercy would yet make it the heritage of all His children. [The Hon. gentleman resents his seat, the entire audience cheering enthusiastically.]

Mr. HOWELL [bricklayer] proposed the first resolution, as follows:

"That the attempt of the American slaveholders to break up the Union in which their liberties and constitutional rights had never been interfered with, is destructive of the first principles of the Constitution, and of the rights and regards with indulgence, the conduct of those public men, capitalists, and journalists, in this country, who have abetted the cause of the Confederates; and further, that the Government of this country, in permitting the pirate ship *Alabama* to leave Liverpool, was guilty of negligence, and has failed in its duty to a friendly nation."

Mr. OGDENS, shoemaker, and secretary of the London Trade Council, seconded the resolution.

Mr. MANTZ [composer] supported the resolution.

Mr. W. CRESER [joiner] moved the second resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That we altogether repudiate the statement that the war in America is the result of a spirit of aggression on the part of the South, but rather do we believe that the spirit arising out of such institutions has made it possible for slavery longer to exist there; and we further believe that, should the South be successful in setting up a Government founded on human slavery, to recognize such a Government would be to take a step backwards in civilization; and that we will use our influence to prevent the recognition of such a Government founded on such a monstrous iniquity. And we hereby tender our thanks to the President, Government and people of the Northern States, for the firmness they have displayed and the sacrifices they have made, to restore the Union, and to consolidate the liberty of the Republic, all over the world, we bid them God-speed in their glorious work of Emancipation."

Professor BRESLEY seconded, and Mr. CONOLY, mason, supported the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously, amidst loud cheering.

THE LAW OF SPIRITUAL GROWTH.—God has connected labor and self-denial with growth in grace. It is not his usual way to lift his people up to a higher plane by sudden influxes of grace; but if any branch bears fruit, he purges it by toils, trials and suffering, that it may bring forth more fruit. Thus strength is made perfect through weakness. The toiling Christian is often discouraged because he can not see the fruit of his labor; he is at least saving himself! Fidelity in his lot, is necessary to the increase of his strength and the more perfect development of a spirit of faith and practice. Moreover, in due season, he shall reap also, if he faint not.

Mirth especially should be encouraged. It is God's medicine. Everybody ought to bathe in it. Grim care, moroseness, anxiety, all the rust of life ought to be scoured off by the oil of mirth. It is better than mirth. Every man ought to rub himself with it. A man without mirth is like a wagon without springs, in which one is caused disagreeably to jolt by every pebble over which it runs. A man with mirth is like a chariot with springs, in which one can ride over the roughest road, and scarcely feel anything but a pleasant rocking motion.

Do not indulge in a cynical temper. "I tread on the pride of Plato," said Diogenes, as he walked over Plato's carpet: "Yes—and with more pride," said Plato.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1863.

SOLDIERS MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held at the chapel of the Church of the Puritans, on Monday evening, April 20th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to extend the circulation of the *Principia*, among the soldiers of our armies.

Rev. S. S. JOELLYS was chosen chairman, and WILLIAM J. DEMAREST, Secretary. EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., opened the meeting with prayer, at which remarks were made by several gentlemen, and a much larger number of copies of the *Principia*, for the soldiers, proposed, than was called for, by the Publisher, in the *Principia* of the 9th inst. Whereupon a committee of three was appointed to present the subject to an adjourned meeting, on Wednesday evening next, after Dr. Cheever's lecture, at the Church of the Puritans. Messrs. S. S. JOELLYS, J. W. ALDEN, and WILLIAM J. DEMAREST, were appointed said Committee, who were instructed to announce, at the adjourned meeting, a large Committee to canvass the city, and obtain subscriptions for the above purpose. The same Committee were also instructed to act as a Committee of arrangements, for the course of lectures now in progress. The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the Church of the Puritans, on Wednesday evening, April 22d, after the lecture by Dr. CHEEVER. As the *Principia* will go to press before the adjourned meeting is held, the proceedings of that meeting will be published in our next issue.

PRACTICAL WORK TO BE DONE.

The *N. Y. Tribune* after setting forth some of the barbarities perpetrated upon the colored people under the infamous black laws of non-slavery holding States, as well as Kentucky, says:

"Well some of our friends who think they understand this whole matter so much better than we do, be good enough to tell us how to secure justice for these poor wanderers? The Black Laws of Indiana and Illinois are no less detestable than slavery itself? Suppose Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, though repealing their 'black laws,' should set up monarchies? Could not the Federal Government interfere and prevent it? But which would be the most diabolical, the most abominable?"

The answer is, that the *Principia* is to pay in this country for vessels—*Alabamas*—that are being built, from which it is hoped that so much irritation will arise in the midst of the Northern States, that even England should be dragged into a war, and compelled to take sides with the Southern Confederacy. (Hear, hear.)

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The way to get the abominable "black laws" annulled, is to expose and repudiate the abominable doctrines upon which alone they are founded—the sovereignty of State despots over the National Government, and over "the supreme law of the land." Here is practical work to be done, and to be done forthwith," by the only practical process.

Is the constitutional ability of the Federal Government to repress State despots still questioned?

What is the meaning or the value of this provision:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government." Art. IV, Sec. IV.

Is that republican Government that enslaves, or that permits the enslavement of its subjects? Or that enacts statutes "no whit less detestable, no less abominable than slavery itself?" Suppose Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, though repealing their "black laws," should set up monarchies? Could not the Federal Government interfere and prevent it? But which would be the most diabolical, the most abominable?

Does any one inquire after the process of rendering the "guaranty" efficacious? No particular method is prescribed by the Constitution. What then. Must it be nugatory? No.

"No maxim," says Madison, "is more clearly established in law or reason than that whenever the end is required, the means are authorized; whenever a general power to do a thing is given, every particular power for doing it is included."—*Federalist, Number 41.*

If the case of a despotic State Government should be brought before the Federal Courts, it would be adjudicated. If not, other modes might be adopted. Congress might annul the Act of usurpation. State resistance, in either case, would be the most diabolical, the most abominable?

But, unfortunately, existing theories of the Constitution, do not permit either Congress or President to put down a rebellion! Our armies are waiting, at an expense of a million or two of dollars per day, and at a cost of a hundred thousand lives per annum—are waiting for a new exposition of the Constitution that shall authorize the government to put down rebellion?

And yet! Here is practical work to be done, and urgent! Let it be done forthwith!

The *Tribune* appears, oddly enough, to have overlooked, utterly, the moral and the admonitions of its own perplexity. It brings forward a terrible evil, the disgrace of the nation, the peril of its liberties. On its own principles of constitutional exposition, it finds no possible door of escape for us as a nation:—whereupon, with an air of triumph, it challenges the radical abolitionists to help it and to deliver them from what?

From the frying pan into the fire!

From slavery, where slavery is forbidden by the United States, to slavery where slavery is guaranteed and secured by the United States government.

There is no question in regard to property, or to the right to property, or to the right to freedom!

And yet! Here is practical work to be done, and urgent!

What is the invitation in fact given to the slaves of the rebels to come into our camp, that the moment they come, the United States government will guarantee their being seized and sold as slaves in any state where they may run for refuge?

For it is declared that any loyal state may enslaved whenever it pleases. And Kentucky being found in the act of doing this by thousands, not only there, but in every state where they may run for refuge, is it to be expected that they will be received with open arms?

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Now admitting this to be the right of a sovereign state in the Union, how can it be a crime, or not a right, in a Sovereign State out of the Union? Admitting it to be a right of Kentucky to seize and sell innocent and peaceful citizens of the United States, how can it but be a right of Georgia or Texas to seize and sell the same citizens taken in arms against the State?

It is the right of peace to seize and sell into slavery citizens of the United States, and only a right of war to interfere and prevent such selling, when our freedom is secure only while the war continues, but the moment it ends, we are liable to be seized and sold, without remedy. A state of perpetual war is the only permanence and security of our freedom; a state of peace is the establishment of the right of slavery, the state monopoly of seizing and selling free persons as slaves! In a time of peace justice cannot be done, freedom cannot be secured; and it is only on the breaking out of war that justice can be executed, or the government invested with the right of protecting the liberty of its citizens!

ENSLAVE THEM.

WE CANNOT HELP IT.</p

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

MY SISTER.

My sister, darling little one!
I sit beside her now,
Her play, for one long day, is done;
Sleep gathers on her brow;
Her little hands she lifts in prayer,
Folds them upon her breast,
And, warding soft a simple air,
She sweetly sinks to rest.

The evening breezes passing through
The window opened wide,
Brother round her bed a fragrance new,
As noiselessly they glide;
The silver moonbeams rest upon
Her tiny sleeping face,
And throw a heavenly radiance on
That form so full of grace.

In clustering locks her auburn hair,
Entwined with flowerets wild
And nestling in her bonnet fair,
Plays with the rapturous mild;
Her eyes are closed, but still I see
The roguery peeping out,
Her mouth is shut, yet speaks to me—
I hear her merry shout.

I follow her in all her play,
In all her rambles wild,
Life's path is but a gladsome way
To a sweet and guileless child.

I love to dwell on every scene

In which she bears a part,
Time never can erase, I ween,
Her image from my heart.

There's something in her welcome glad,
Her clinging soft caress,
Her tearful eyes when I am sad,
Her acts of tenderness—

A sister's love! I know how deep
The precious fountain lies;
Its gushing waters never sleep,
It must never die.

Those ties around that sister's heart
Who has but one to love,
Nor life, nor death can break apart—
They spring from heaven above—

An only sister! Such is she!

I'm bending over now;
May care and sorrow never be
seen on her sunny brow!

E. S.

The following is extracted from a poem lecture on the War, delivered at the part-sister, and may be copied.

THE LOYAL DEAD.

BY PARK BENZIN.

The loyal dead—those sleep the sleep that knows
No mortal's awakening from its long repose!

The loyal dead—alas! how thick they lie!

That dear soil, for which twice swelt to die
Profoundly fond, they left their bright array,

That dear soil, for which that fatal day

That fatal day—whose terror none can tell—

On which they fought, and bravely fighting fell!

Fall, with those cheeks, wherein health's ruddy glow

Blushed like a rose, more pale than the snow;

Wounded and torn, and left with scarce a trace

Of that strength, that spirit which inspired.

And every step with patriot ardor fired.

On God! to think those slaughtered sons were ours—

In our domestic gardens, scared like flowers,

That when they grew, and bravely fighting fell.

Fall, with those cheeks, wherein health's ruddy glow

Blushed like a rose, more pale than the snow;

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